

## INTERNATIONAL

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## SPRING SNOW

Warm in Paris, hot in London and torrid in Rome, but June has its compensations for those who are willing to search for them — as in the Gotthard Pass of the Swiss Alps, where a snowplow sprays its frigid plumes in the cold spring sky. A welcome and refreshing sight.

## As Rebels Are Reported Nearby

## Blacks in Kolwezi Said to Face Starvation

LUBUMBASHI, Zaire, June 1 (UPI) — An estimated 100,000 black residents of Kolwezi risk starvation unless food supplies are rushed there quickly; diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said little food has reached the town and surrounding areas for many days. Townspeople took the few Red Cross aircraft or trucks which did carry in supplies, the sources said.

Hundreds of rebels have been reported lurking in the bush surrounding Kolwezi following a French and Belgian paratroop operation to rescue Europeans last month after an insurrection.

In Brussels, said 67 whites had been buried during a cleanup of corpses in Kolwezi, of whom 42 were identified. They also issued the names of about 240 other whites who were believed to be living in Kolwezi at the time of the rebel attack who have not since been heard from.

Meanwhile, the Zaire newspaper

## U.S. to Supply Food Aid To Communist-Led Laos

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — The Carter administration has decided to supply \$5 million in food aid to Laos for humanitarian purposes. Congress and the Laotian government were informed yesterday.

State Department officials said that the aid to the Communist-led regime was justified on the grounds of "basic human need" in view of the severe malnutrition and potential widespread starvation resulting from a poor rice harvest this year.

Law appealed to all nations last Friday for aid to head off a "disaster" caused by an impending food shortage, and in January, the Laotian government made a "very polite, correct and reasoned appeal" to the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane for bilateral assistance according to State Department officials.

Laos is the only Indochinese country with which the United States has diplomatic relations.

The Carter administration, which has spoken often of meeting humanitarian needs, recently has been criticized in the press for failing to act on the Laotian request.

Officials said that the administration's failure to approve food aid until now was based in part on a reluctance to undertake a possibly controversial foreign policy action at a time when the Panama Canal treaties, the Middle East arms package and other controversial foreign affairs issues were before Congress.

State Department officials said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

the French and Belgian paratroopers pulled out of there last week end. Much of the pillaged loot was carried off in government C-130 aircraft, the sources said.

## Another Uprising Reported

From Wire Dispatches

BRUSSELS, June 1 — The Congo's National Movement today said in a communiqué that its supporters had led guerrilla actions to capture arms from Zaire army barracks in Abé and Bunia, in the northeast and at the far end of the country from the Shaba massacre.

The grouping — not the one to which the Katangese invaders of Kolwezi belong — draws its inspiration from the memory of Patrice Lumumba, the leftist Congolese leader killed in the early 1960s.

The communiqué added that the movement had received no help from the outside — "none from the Soviet Union, nor Cuba, nor the U.S., nor from another country." It said the movement's action had started with an attack on an army camp March 3, when many arms had been seized and that a popular uprising had followed.

Mr. Carter said an end of the embargo may not resolve the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus, but "the perpetuation will continue the stalemate and lack of progress."

Mr. Carter, in a White House meeting with a group of congressmen, said the embargo imposed by Congress in 1974 after Turkey used U.S. arms to invade Cyprus had "not performed well for our country or for peace in the Mediterranean and Europe."

Administration officials for more than a year have been trying to persuade Congress to lift the embargo, which has prompted Turkey to move closer to the Soviet Union. Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit plans a trip to Moscow soon.

The embargo has driven a wedge between ourselves and Greece, has driven a wedge between ourselves and Turkey and has shaken the cohesiveness of the NATO alliance," the president said. "It has stalled progress on Cyprus."

Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou, in a statement released by the Cyprus Embassy, said that he was "deeply surprised" that the United States would seek to repeat the embargo "before the reasons for which it was imposed were removed." During the two-day NATO summit in Washington, Mr. Carter met separately with the Turkish premier and Greek Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis to discuss solutions to their dispute.

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## Reassures NATO

## U.S. Navy Confident in Atlantic

By Drew Middleton

**WASHINGTON.** June 1 (NYT) — The Navy, emboldened by important technological progress in anti-submarine warfare, has reassured European members of the North Atlantic alliance that it would be able to lift 95 percent of the required equipment and supplies across the Atlantic despite the Soviet submarine fleet.

The Navy also has taken issue with the official Defense Department position that airlifts can solve the reinforcement and resupply problem. According to Adm. Isaac Kidd, the NATO commander in the Atlantic, this is "an erroneous assumption."

The reduction in the Navy's future sea control forces in the current budget has been a source of acute anxiety to NATO's maritime powers, particularly Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands. They feared that the United States would be unable to follow up the heralded airborne reinforcement with convoys carrying the supplies necessary to meet the second phase of a Soviet invasion.

Naval officers, speaking guard-

eily of a breakthrough in both the detection and destruction aspects of anti-submarine warfare, now assert that hostile submarines can be detected 60 to 70 miles from a convoy and that new weapons insure their destruction once detected.

Adm. Kidd's view is that, with these aids, the convoys would get through, but that some losses should be expected. He pointed out, however, that the Navy does not have "the hardware to do it all at once."

"We would get the equipment across," he said. "But in the initial phase we would be unable to hunt enemy submarines in their lairs."

The report of Task Force Four, approved yesterday by the NATO summit meeting here, stressed more effective means of countering the Soviet submarine threat with surface air forces.

The Soviet program includes 167 attack submarines, 30 of them nuclear powered, and 67 submarines armed with cruise missiles, 43 of which are nuclear powered. A NATO intelligence report says that the trend in the Soviet program is toward fewer units, although this is "more than counterbalanced" by

"the introduction of new types and by more of the newest present classes."

## Anti-Submarine Classes

The anti-submarine weapons that encourage the Navy to believe that it can push convoys across the Atlantic in the face of this formidable force are the Towed Array Sonar System to be employed by one class of frigates, the Spruance class of destroyers and the Perry class of guided missile frigates.

A new computerized system for identifying hostile submarines and monitoring the information furnished by the towed array and other sonar systems has been added to the fleet.

The Navy also expects that the new Aegis anti-aircraft system will enable it to meet the threat to NATO shipping of the Soviet bomber known in NATO by the code-name Backfire.

All these weapons would be necessary, for Adm. Kidd expects that the sealift would require 6,000 of the alliance's 10,000 merchant ships. The Navy is not committed to the short-war or long-war concepts studied by NATO planners. Those who believe in a short war "could be wrong," Adm. Kidd said recently, and the capability of moving convoys across the Atlantic is a "vital element."

## Misgivings Cited

Although the Navy's confidence in its new weapons systems appears to have infected NATO naval sources, there were some misgivings among the military about the Long Term Defense Program, which one senior U.S. official called "a promising blueprint."

A source of concern was the omission from the long-term program of a specific reference to the U.S. development and production by the United States of the long-range cruise missile. To one senior European officer, this "minus" balanced the "plus" represented by the U.S. program in anti-submarine warfare.

President Carter's pledge on Tuesday to maintain nuclear equivalence with the Soviet Union apparently eased the immediate concerns of NATO's heads of government. Many of their military advisers, however, were disappointed that the report of Task Force 10, which deals with tactical nuclear weapons, did not include some reference to the U.S. long-range cruise missile program.

Both the West Germans and the British favor the production of 1,000 to 1,500 of these pilotless aircraft, which are equipped with a guidance system that enables them to strike targets well behind the front lines.

Military men of both countries contend that such weapons are necessary if the alliance is to have the capability to attack the second echelon of Soviet forces that would support those in any initial attack. They urge that the range of the tactical missiles be about 620 to 920 miles, pointing out that the Pershing's 450-mile range is the maximum for any allied tactical surface-to-surface missile.

## Limited Range

Under the tentative strategic arms limitation agreement, the range of U.S. cruise missiles is limited to 600 miles except for those mounted in heavy bombers.

European military sources say that they believed, on the basis of information from Washington, that after the B-1 bomber was abandoned by President Carter last summer, development of the long-range cruise missile would be pushed by the Defense Department.

When the president also shelved plans for the neutron bomb, the interested allies believed that additional impetus would be given the cruise missile program.

The military consensus on the results of the summit meeting was that the reaffirmation of political will to support the alliance was useful but that only early positive progress in weaponry, reinforcement programs and the readiness of European reserve forces would add to the alliance's deterrent impact.

## Control Advocates Fear CIA Is Using Loopholes

(Continued from Page 1)

Because of some complaints, the sources said, the National Security Council is now trying to rewrite the worldwide findings into a more specific "omnibus" finding. It would specifically cite the kinds of terrorism, narcotics or counterintelligence activities that would be directly considered important to national security and, thus, would not need congressional approval.

Another potential Hughes-Ryan loophole cited by some members of Congress dealt with language in the legislation that specially exempts CIA "activities intended solely for obtaining necessary intelligence" from congressional oversight.

"That's the real escape clause," one official said. "They don't have to report on their assets doing intelligence collection."

## CAB Stiffens Conditions On Airline Overbooking

**WASHINGTON.** June 1 (AP) — A passenger bumped from a U.S. airline flight may receive immediate compensation up to \$400 under a new rule issued today by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The board decided not to outlaw overbooking of flights, but it warned that it would consider doing so if airlines do not sharply curtail the practice.

Overbooking results in bumping — the denial of a seat to a passenger with a confirmed reservation. The CAB said that overbooking has been increasing, and it noted that the number of persons bumped reached an all-time high of 133,000 in 1976.

The airlines contend that they often must sell tickets to more customers than they have seats to compensate for travelers who cancel reservations.

## Volunteers First

The new rule, which takes effect Sept. 3, requires airlines to first ask passengers to volunteer to be bumped and offer them mutually agreeable monetary compensation.

The board hopes that, in this way, the leisure traveler would be satisfied with the compensation and an alternative flight, while those who must follow a tight schedule could do so.

If enough volunteers are not

found, the airline could bump passengers according to a priority seating plan approved by the board. The airlines now file such plans with the CAB, but under the new rule the plans would be part of the carriers' official tariff.

## Payable Immediately

Passengers who are involuntarily bumped would receive compensation ranging from \$37.50 to \$200, payable on the spot, even if the passenger booked onto another flight five minutes later.

If the airline should fail to provide alternative transportation enabling passengers to arrive at their destinations within two hours of their scheduled time, the compensation would be doubled, to a maximum of \$400. This would be in addition to the value of the ticket.

Under the current regulation, a bumped passenger can receive compensation of between \$25 and \$200, but only if the airline does not get him to his destination within two hours of the original flight's arrival.

The amount of compensation is now determined by the face value of the first ticket coupon only. The new rule requires that it be determined by the face value of all the coupons up to the destination or first stopover.



CEREMONIAL SERVICE — Thai troops and court officials wear these garments and spiky hats for ceremonies that revive the Brahmanic court ritual, such as this one recently when three rare white elephants were presented to King Bhumibol Adulyadej at Petchaburi province.

## Economic, Political Ills

## Beneath Calm, Portugal Drifts, Is Stagnating

party's alarmist analyses serve to keep its working-class followers vigilant — and quiet. "If you look just at the lost hours in labor relations, we are one of the quietest countries in the world," acknowledged António Vaz de Melo, head of the main industrialists' association.

## Shaky Order

The gains of the right — entry into the government, the encouragement of private enterprise favored by the IMF, the radicalization of Mr. Sa Carneiro's Social Democrats, the conservative trend in the military — have not coalesced into a frontal challenge to the shaky order symbolized by Mr. Soares. Many people believe that only Mr. Soares could do this by presenting himself openly as an alternative, but so far he has held back. A Western diplomat said,

"The reserve represented by the presidency will continue to be an important countervailing force, but the constitution, weighted with unfinished leftist aspirations, could be and probably wouldn't work."

Few believe that the ailing economy is about to recover, and no political savior is in sight. "We are following a pattern that no one believes in any more," said Vasco Vierra da Almeida, a liberal economist who was invited twice by the dictatorship. "But this country can absorb almost any kind of shock. We took an increase of 8 percent in our population in one year and nothing happened. Unemployment is also being unbelievably absorbed. We are in a sense in a situation that is as blocked as it was before the revolution."

## W. Berlin Checks IDs

(Continued from Page 1)

might have been the fourth woman involved in freeing Meyer. Miss Siepmann, who had been granted asylum in South Yemen, was considered one of the main figures in Movement June 2, a West Berlin political guerrilla group formed to free terrorist prisoners.

Meyer was one of six male members of the group who went on trial April 11 for the Lorenz kidnapping and the 1974 shooting of Chief Berlin Judge Guenter von Drenkmann.

Authorities posted a 50,000-deutschmark (\$25,000-dollar) reward for information leading to Meyer's capture and an identical reward for information leading to the arrest of those who freed him.

The searches were authorized for up to three months in West Berlin, a city of 2 million persons. Though East German border checks are routine and thorough for travelers in and out of the city, Western politicians and diplomats have long attempted to avoid making checks on their side of border crossings.

Soviet and East German officials consider West Berlin virtually an independent state, but the West contends that it is only the Western part of a city still occupied by the U.S., British, French and Soviet victors of World War II.

## Yugoslavia Denies Conditions

**BELGRADE.** June 1 (UPI) — A government spokesman denied today that Yugoslavia is making the extradition of anti-Yugoslav terrorists from West Germany a condition for turning over four of West Germany's most-wanted terrorists arrested in Yugoslavia.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mirko Kalezic said that Yugoslav authorities arrested the four West Germans "because of illegal entry and stay in Yugoslavia." He said that the extradition request is being considered.

He recalled that Yugoslavia asked some time ago for the extradition of nine anti-Yugoslav terrorists who had been convicted in West Germany, but denied that there is a connection between the two countries' requests.

## Section of Autoroute Is Opened in France

**PERPIGNAN, France.** June 1 (UPI) — A 49-kilometer section of superhighway between Narbonne and Perpignan was opened today, completing the autoroute connection between France and Spain.

Travellers can now go from the border of Denmark to Barcelona without leaving superhighways. Tolls are collected on most French autoroutes.

## Freshman Wins U.S. House Tiff

**WASHINGTON.** June 1 (UPI) — In a rare move, a freshman congressman has persuaded the House to disregard a powerful committee chairman and kill a \$100,000 study that the young lawmaker said was "junket money."

The House brushed aside objections by the House International Relations Committee chairman, Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., and approved an amendment by Rep. Dan Glickman, D-Kan., deleting \$100,000 for parliamentarians' conferences from the \$1.9 billion State Department budget for fiscal 1979.

## U.S. Aid To Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

that the aid to Laos is unrelated to the fast-growing tensions and public controversy in Indochina, where Vietnam and Cambodia are engaged in interminister border fighting, and Vietnam and China are involved in a war of words.

The Soviet Union and other Soviet-bloc states, as well as Western European and some Third World countries, have pledged to provide more than 30,000 tons of rice to Laos, but an additional 30,000 tons are needed to meet the country's needs, according to U.S. officials. The U.S. pledge will provide about 10,000 tons of rice under Public Law 430, the "Food for Peace" program.

The United States has informed Laos that it would consider additional food aid later if it is clearly needed and if the state of U.S.-Laotian relations is satisfactory. Relations between the two countries were described by officials here as "cool but correct."

## Locust Plague Threat

**NAIROBI.** June 1 (Reuters) — Locust swarms of up to 100 square kilometers have formed in Ethiopia and Somalia and are threatening a plague there, an official of an international locust-fighting operation said.



ARMOR ROLLS — Colombian army tank moves through central Bogota Wednesday during student rioting, a day after clashes in which one student was shot dead.



**Investigators Retread Old Ground****Kennedy, King Probes Not Finding Plots**

By Jerry Cohen

and Nicholas C. Chriss  
WASHINGTON, June 1 — Despite a tedious, expensive and far-ranging investigation, a blue-ribbon congressional committee has uncovered no significant evidence of conspiracy in the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy or Martin Luther King Jr., according to dozens of sources interviewed by the Los Angeles Times.

Black leaders, in and out of the government, were principally responsible for creation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, reflecting a strong belief among blacks that James Earl Ray did not act alone in the assassination of Mr. King.

But the committee has developed little about the King murder nor al-

ready known to Tennessee law enforcement agencies or anything substantial not known to the Warren Commission years ago about the Kennedy slaying.

Interviews and examinations of committee records by Times reporters show that the committee and its investigators have labored mightily to unearth evidence of conspiracies in both murders — but to no avail.

During its 20-month investigation, the committee has:

- Expended extensive effort re-checking old leads discredited by prior investigators and chasing after what conspiracy buffs — most particularly attorney and author Mark Lane — call new evidence.

Some of the "new evidence" has turned out largely to be an assortment of flimsy rumor, distortion and untruth.

Witnesses interviewed often have termed some committee investigators bumbling and naive. Some of the investigators appear more interested in justifying their salaries than in pursuing the investigation, according to such witnesses, including Alabama author William Bradford Huie, who said he told an investigator:

- Spent almost \$5 million on staff salaries, travel and expenses and wages for consultants, including ballistics, forensic and medical experts.
- Interviewed more than 1,500 witnesses, including some kooks.
- Examined voluminous documents, some previously secret, dealing with prior investigations of both assassinations.

**On Influence Buying in U.S.****Seoul Bars Ex-Envoy from Testifying**

By William Chapman

SEOUL, June 1 (WP) — The South Korean government insisted yesterday that it will not turn over a former ambassador for questioning in the congressional-influence buying scandal despite a House threat to cut off its economic aid.

Government and political leaders left the door open for future negotiations with congressional committees but at the same time asserted that any new move toward a compromise should come from the United States.

They were reacting to a nonbinding resolution, passed overwhelmingly by the House yesterday, which threatened to cut off nonmilitary aid to South Korea if it refused to make the former ambassador, Kim Dong Jo, available for questioning in Washington.

**Packages of Bills**

House Ethics Committee counsel Leon Jaworski has said that he wants to question Mr. Kim about reports that he passed out packages of \$100 bills to Congressmen he hoped to influence in South Korea's favor.

The government maintained its position that it would not violate Mr. Kim's diplomatic immunity by requiring him to testify in Washington, a position supported by the Department of State.

South Korean Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin told reporters that there would be "no change" in his government's posture. So far, that has involved only a promise that the former ambassador would answer questions in a trans-Pacific telephone call to House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, and in a subsequent letter, Mr. Jaworski has called this offer unacceptable.

In the past, rumors have circulated here that the government might make Mr. Kim available for questioning at the U.S. embassy, but it is not known whether that idea has been formally presented as an alternative.

The South Korean press quoted a government leader as saying that the next move is up to the U.S. Congress because it had rejected

the latest proposal from Seoul, the one offering a telephone interview. He said that South Korea stands ready to discuss any alternative that would not violate international conventions covering diplomatic immunity.

The government is apparently not concerned about the amount of nonmilitary aid involved — approximately \$56 million in Food for Peace funds which South Korea could use to buy U.S. farm products.

But it is concerned about receiving another slap from Washington and the appearance of further dete-

nioration in its relations with its ally and military protector. It is also worried that the feud may eventually endanger military assistance, particularly the appropriations needed to transfer U.S. military equipment as U.S. troops are withdrawn over the next few years.

The source of the controversy, Ambassador Kim, has kept quiet for the last few weeks about the allegations that he passed out money to Congressmen while he was in Washington in the early 1970s. In the past, he has denied the charges. A request for an interview with him this week was denied.

**Congress to Get Evidence****White House Cites CIA To Tie Cuba to Zaire Raid**

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT) — The White House said yesterday that its evidence linking Cuban rebels to the recent invasion of Zaire by Katangan rebels was based on a "consistent stream of agent reports" from the area.

Responding to Cuban denials of involvement and congressional skepticism about the administration's evidence, Jody Powell, the presidential press secretary, said that the administration was relying on reports from intelligence agents in the area.

On the basis of these reports, the White House has contended that the Katangan rebels could not have mounted their invasion of Shaba province without assistance from Cuban forces.

Mr. Powell said that it was impossible to disclose details of the raid without jeopardizing the agents who had collected them. He said that the White House had instructed the CIA to provide the material to the appropriate congressional committees.

**Briefing Scheduled**

Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, has agreed to meet in closed session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 9 to give a full account of the Cuban association with the Katangan raid.

Mr. Powell said that it was clear from the reports that Cuban forces in Angola had advance knowledge of the invasion of Shaba and had trained and equipped the troops who carried it out.

He added that the administration was not contending that Cubans had participated in the raid or accompanied the Katangan troops, although he noted that there were press reports to that effect.

The administration's information, Mr. Powell said, "is based on not one but a series of reports

**Warning from Belgium**

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet cautioned yesterday that the Western powers must not slide into "an oversimplified confrontation between East and West" in their drive to counter Soviet-Cuban penetration of Africa.

Belgium, which regards itself as the most knowledgeable in the West about Zaire — the former Belgian Congo — has not found any wholly conclusive evidence of Cuban involvement in the recent military thrust into Zaire's Shaba province by rebels based in Angola. Mr. Simonet said.

**As Progress Makes Piracy Easier****World Phony Goods Industry Thrives**

By Art Pinc

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — A European buys what is labeled as a pair of name-brand U.S.-made blue jeans. Despite the product's generally good reputation, the jeans come apart after only one washing.

A Dutch banker brings home a box of internationally famous West German jogging shoes. Although the shoes carry the West German firm's label, they actually were made in South Korea.

Last year, Levi Strauss security agents uncovered 50,000 pairs of bogus "Levis" in warehouses in the Netherlands and Switzerland. In Italy, a Levi Strauss spokesman said that bogus Levis are "our own biggest competitor."

Since then, the problem has spread to many other products, from watches and electric appliances to handbags and drugs and even to chemical hog-fatteners and Walt Disney films.

In Mexico City, a company called Joyeria La Cartier openly sells bogus copies of watches and jewelry made by the New York City-based Cartier Inc. — even using Cartier's trademark on its doors. But there is no link between the two.

Precise estimates of the cost of such pirating are hard to get — in part because the counterfeiting is not always discovered. Levi Strauss estimates its losses at \$1 million a year. Other firms' figures are higher.

Company security experts attribute the new counterfeiting to two developments in world trading patterns.

"They're too busy killing each other."

"People in Central Park do not often go around killing pigeons," Mr. Fassler said.

Experts say that sometimes the bogus products are almost as good

as the originals, and sometimes they are not. In many cases, consumers are aware that they are buying a fake, but they like the price and do not care.

The problem began in earnest a year and a half ago when counterfeiters in Taiwan successfully copied Levi Strauss blue jeans — profiting from the fashion craze that has swept international markets in recent years.

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These are examples of the latest, if not the latest, in international piracy — the counterfeiting of high-quality, name-brand products. Trade specialists say that it may be running into hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

A band of counterfeiters sets up shop in cheap-labor countries, copies popular U.S. and European products, then ships them to major world markets — often crowding out sales of the originals.

**Going On For Years**

Admittedly, such shenanigans have been going on for years with high-quality goods, such as Paris fashions. But this time there is a new twist: The counterfeit goods bear the same brand name and trademark as the originals.

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as the originals, and sometimes they are not. In many cases, consumers are aware that they are buying a fake, but they like the price and do not care.

The thing that is frustrating to the staff (lawyers and investigators) is that they haven't found that smoking gun... I'm not saying it's not out there," said Donovan Gay, the committee's \$38,500 chief researcher from its inception in September 1976 until early this year. A conspiracy advocate, he said that he left the job because his talents were no longer being fully used by the committee.

The committee, headed by a tough law-and-order chief counsel, Robert Blakey, of Cornell University, apparently will resolve at least some of the questions about the assassinations that have fueled conspiracy theories for years. Mr. Blakey, as has been his custom and as he has instructed staff members, declined comment on the investigation.

However, it is known that Mr. Blakey sees the importance of the investigation as going far beyond supplying a simple answer to the single-killer or conspiracy question.

It is understood that he regards the committee's job as one that will furnish a broad range of recommendations about the investigation of future assassinations, if they occur, and the conduct in the future of U.S. agencies, including the FBI, the CIA and the Justice Department.

**May End Rumors**

But clarifying unsubstantiated rumors and exaggerations by conspiracy buffs may turn out to be the committee's principal service to the U.S. public. This was confirmed, in effect, by committee representative Harold Ford, Democratic representative from Memphis, where Mr. King was murdered.

Rep. Ford is a member of the congressional Black Caucus that exerted pressure that led to the committee's creation. He said in a recent Memphis interview:

"I'm very pleased at the way the committee is moving. In the latter part of July or August, when we open up to the media, I think the American people will be pleased as well... We are going to close it out, lay the facts before the American people." He emphasized the phrase "close it out." The body's final report is due Dec. 31.

At least 80 percent of the public believes that the possibility of a conspiracy in both assassinations exists, polls show, and the percentage may be even higher among blacks and young people.

— Los Angeles Times

**2 Black Leaders Say FBI Lied About Wilkins**

ATLANTA, June 1 (UPI) — Two black leaders yesterday branded as lies reports that the FBI considered the former executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Roy Wilkins, cooperative in its efforts to discredit the late Martin Luther King Jr.

The Rev. Hosea Williams, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said that the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, "is dead, but the FBI has not changed one iota."

Dr. Ralph Abernathy, SCLC president emeritus, said: "I think the FBI is up to its same old tricks... trying to get blacks fighting among themselves."

A declassified 1964 FBI memo recently revealed that a black leader was a cooperative contact in the bureau's undercover campaign to discredit Dr. King. The Washington Post, quoting informed sources, identified the leader as Mr. Wilkins, who has denied the charges.

**No Special Procedure**

Justice Lewis Powell Jr., a member of the majority, replied that if the framers of the Bill of Rights had believed "that the press was entitled to a special procedure, not available to others, when government authorities required evidence in its possession, one would have expected the terms of the Fourth Amendment to reflect that belief."

Prominent editors condemned the decision, and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press denounced it as "a constitutional outrage."

Keith Fuller, president and general manager of the Associated Press, expressed concern that the decision "could open the door to harassment in situations where local authorities are irritated over news coverage."

Benjamin Bradlee, executive editor of the Washington Post, said: "How the majority can conclude that the threat and the fact of police searches of newspaper offices doesn't strike freedom of the press doesn't make it easier to publicize a wrongdoing."

Acting in a case involving a fire in a Michigan furniture store, the court held that re-entries made to search for evidence within hours after the fire was put out were valid continuations of the original warrantless entry. But warrantless re-entries and searches made days and weeks later were impermissible, the court ruled.

**Mr. Bradley continued:**

"The Pentagon Papers could never have been published. The police would have entered newspaper offices and seized them, before newspapers could bring the facts to the people. If this decision were in force during Watergate, it requires no stretch of the imagination to see police in these offices on a fishing expedition for Messrs. Nixon, Mitchell, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, and company."

The requirement of a warrant is no real protection, for the government can always find a judge to issue a warrant. It's just plain awful."

The case involved a 1971 surprise search of the offices of the Stanford Daily, the Stanford University student newspaper, by officers of the Palo Alto Police Department and the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department.

This raid . . . was not an iso-

lated incident," said Jack C. Landau, director of the reporters committee, "but represents a new and increasingly popular police tactic against journalists."

Mr. Landau said police raids on news offices have occurred "about 10 times" in California. He noted a police raid last September on a TV station in Rhode Island, and one only three weeks ago on the AP bureau in Helena, Mont.

The court acted in a California newspaper case involving such a search of a newsroom. The case pitted the Justice Department and law-enforcement groups against a dozen national organizations of among others, publishers, broadcasters, editors, and reporters.

**Reassessing Opinions**

But the majority concluded that the critical element in a reasonable search is not that the owner of the property is suspected of crime but that there is reasonable cause to believe that the specific "things" to be searched for and seized are located on the property." Justice Byron White wrote in the opinion for the court.

He said "it is untenable to conclude that property may not be searched unless its occupant is reasonably suspected of crime and is subject to arrest."

**Curb on Arson Probes**

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — Arson investigators don't need a warrant to seize evidence in a building if they enter while it is afire and remain only a reasonable time, but they do need a warrant to re-enter much later, the Supreme Court ruled 7 to 1 yesterday.

The Insurance Information Institute said that the decision "could limit successful prosecution of arsonists."

**Survey Shows Company Chiefs Are Most Happily Married Men**

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP) — Ninety-five percent of the chief executives of 100 major corporations still are married to their first wives, according to a survey by Town and Country magazine. But that is true of only 62 percent of men in the general population, the magazine said.

The magazine launched its survey to test a Harvard University study that showed company presidents as the most happily married men. At Harvard, 268 of the most promising undergraduates from the classes of 1942, 1943, and 1944 were selected and their progress followed in a canvas known as the Grant study.

Dr. George Vaillant, Harvard psychiatrist, became director of the study in 1967. He selected 95 men at random from the original group, interviewed them and found that the 19 company presidents among them had the most enduring marriages. The results of his study were published in a recent book.

The results of the Town and Country survey surprised Dr. Vaillant, who said: "I would have thought the cost of success in such huge corporations might have gotten in the way of their marriages."

But he noted that corporate executives do not always need to claw their way to the top. "Sometimes you're chosen just because you're good," he said.

The executives questioned by the magazine ranged in age from 40 to 80, with the majority aged 56 to 65. Those still with their first wives had been married from 18 to 43 years.



## Confrontation — of a Sort

There was a confrontation between the leaders of the superpowers. Mr. Carter had charged the Soviet Union with a menacing buildup of military strength in Europe, with dangerous intrusions by force in Africa. Mr. Brezhnev responded by accusing the West of "new warlike preparations" at the NATO meeting and "bloody intervention" in Zaire.

To be sure, Mr. Brezhnev was in Prague when he made his statements; Mr. Carter was in Washington. But given modern communications, the episode still resembled a face-to-face challenge. And after it NATO announced a long-range strengthening of its defenses, and issued a warning to Moscow on Africa, while the discussions between the U.S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister on strategic arms limitations seem to have bogged down.

This was not the kind of confrontation that occurred between Mr. Khrushchev and President Kennedy over Soviet missiles in Cuba. There has been no military alert; New York City officials are more concerned over financial matters than, as was the case during the missile crisis, over the possibility that gun salutes on Governor's Island might produce a panic in the metropolitan area. Indeed, Mr. Brezhnev phrased it rather neatly (although putting an onus that should be shared solely on Western shoulders) when he said "political circles" were seeking to return "if not to the cold war, then at least to a lukewarm war."

But the world has problems enough of a

highly practical kind without having a "lukewarm war" imposed upon it. It needs controls over nuclear weapons, it needs a diminution of conventional armaments and checks on their supply to countries and movements that prefer shooting to negotiation. And this means an accord on arms between NATO and the Warsaw pact; it requires a different approach to Africa than Cuban conscripts or whatever military means the West takes to confront that situation.

The West is divided over Africa. The French propose a military alignment; the United States wants some kind of united front; the British tend to scoff at the threat and other nations are cool about involvement in the very tangled politics of the emerging continent.

\* \* \*

This division could make it easier for the Soviet Union to pursue its own course. But just what that is accomplishing, or could accomplish, for the Soviet Union, the Cubans or the African peoples is very far from clear—the most obvious effect is to do just what Mr. Brezhnev deplores: chill detente, hamper co-operation, stir up trouble in Africa that has global repercussions. Perhaps Mr. Carter, and his associates, should temper their language—but Mr. Brezhnev must temper his policies. He should concentrate, not on NATO's difficulties over Africa but on that organization's unity on Europe. And if the confrontation leads to realization of what lies behind its rhetoric, it may have served a useful purpose.

## Something Useful for Africa

The United States should "do something" to counter the growing Soviet and Cuban penetration of Africa. That message reaches President Carter from all sides these days. Yet few who express their concern offer any specific suggestions.

The President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has called for "an international response," and Carter has only begun to define what that might be. As the clamor rises, others will be less cautious and some will inevitably call for either covert or overt military gestures.

\* \* \*

President Carter has ruled out any military response. He is taking advantage of the clamor to seek somewhat greater freedom of action for the Executive than Congress has recently been willing to grant. But he should worry that one casualty of the mounting alarm might be his administration's carefully nuanced African policy. That policy has wisely resisted seeing African problems as continentwide, let alone as central to the East-West rivalry. It has attempted to shore up the independence of African states as far apart ideologically as Zaire and Mozambique. And it has walked the narrow line that separates direct opposition to the white-dominated regimes in southern Africa from direct support of the guerrilla movements that seek to overthrow them.

There is a real danger, however, that the domestic political backlash against Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa will move the United States toward supporting Ian Smith's "internal settlement" in Rhodesia and the South African government's plan for providing only the trappings of independence for the people of Namibia.

\* \* \*

Carter well understands that even the short-run political attraction of such a shift in policy would be more than outweighed by the political revulsion among Americans over support of those regimes. And the long-run consequence of aligning the United States against most of the governments in Africa would be an irretrievable diminution of U.S.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Arms Sales to Peking

Surreptitiously, Britain and other NATO countries are nerving themselves to sell modern military hardware to the Communist Chinese. The real motive . . . must be to provide a counter-balance to the growing menace and might of the Soviet Union. That is a sensible and honorable motive—even if leaders like Mr. Callaghan dare not admit it publicly for fear of offending their own left-wing supporters or out of mistaken concern for the delicate sensibilities of the Kremlin. No such inhibitions afflict Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter. Robustly sloughing off the diplomatic niceties, he arraigns the leaders of the Sovi-

et Union for making mischief in the Middle East and Africa; undertaking a big buildup of conventional armed might in Eastern Europe; and showing signs of seeking more direct access to the Indian Ocean . . . Neither fear nor insecurity can explain the aggressive instincts of the Kremlin. What moves them is plain old-fashioned imperialism of the most unenlightened and tyrannous variety. There is a terrible temptation for us in the West, who wish to remain cosy and unruffled and who certainly do not relish finding more cash for defense, to dismiss all this tough talk by men like Brezinski and Mrs. Thatcher as a return to cold war-mongering.

—from the Daily Mail (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

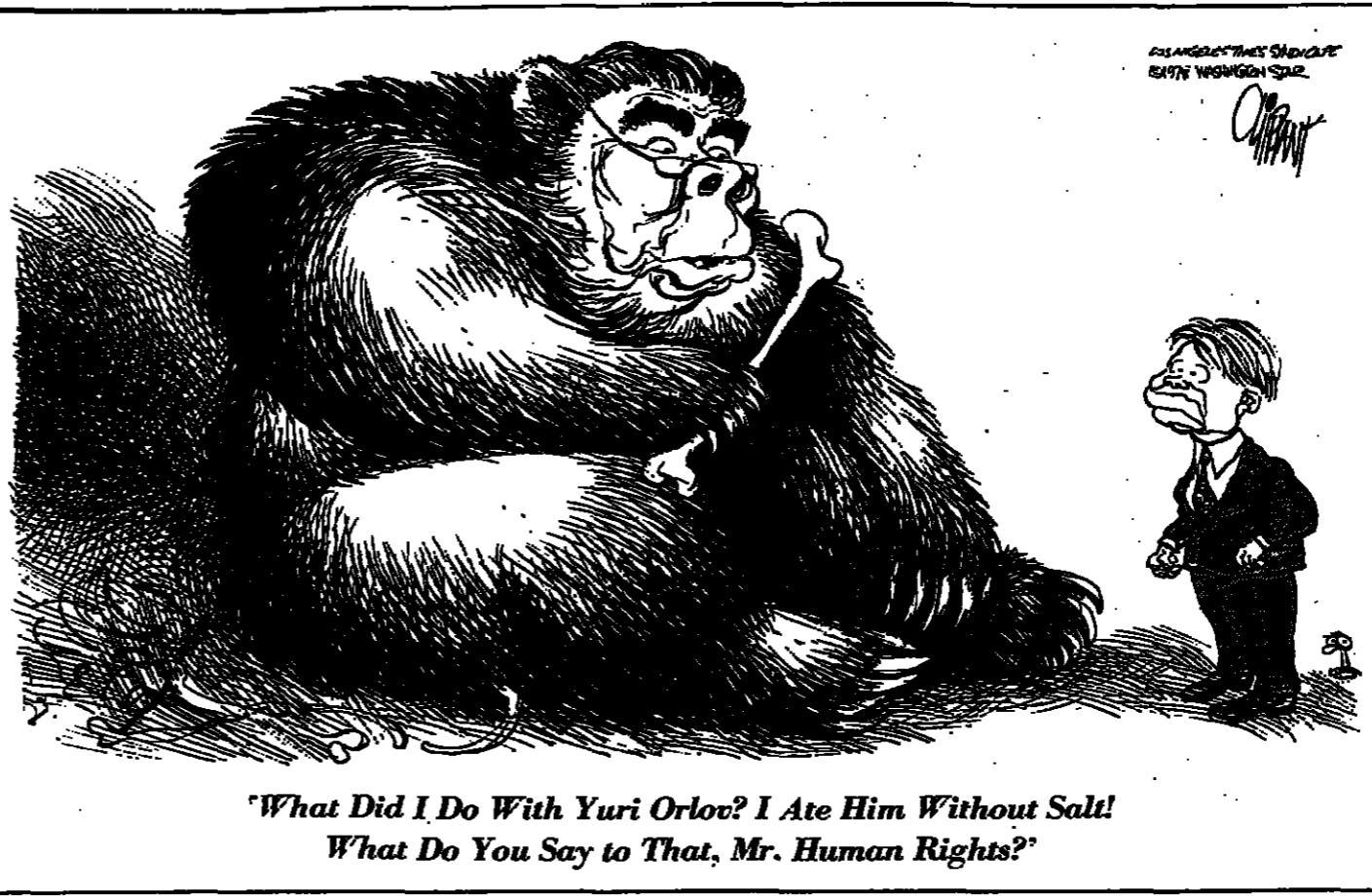
June 2, 1903

NEW YORK—Has the tide of U.S. prosperity turned? Does the heavy liquidation of stocks during the last few months and the severe fall in prices indicate the near or remote end of the good times in the United States? These questions were seriously discussed in business and financial circles. It has been pointed out that so far as far as taken from the stock market's peak of this year, and the decline from the highest 1902 average is even greater.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 2, 1928

WASHINGTON—The Hoover defeat in the West Virginia presidential primaries was further confirmed today, with Sen. Goff maintaining a lead of 11,000 votes, and only the results of a few precincts missing. Advisers to Secretary Hoover heretofore had refused to concede defeat until a final count had been arrived at, but it was conceded today that the lead tallied up by West Virginia's favorite son cannot be overcome.



"What Did I Do With Yuri Orlov? I Ate Him Without Salt!  
What Do You Say to That, Mr. Human Rights?"

## Orlov: The Kremlin's Dreyfus Affair

By Leopold Unger

**B**RUSSELS—There are no judges in Moscow; KGB auxiliaries serve in the courts, obey orders from higher up in the hierarchy and condemn their innocent victims even before they are taken to trial.

Yuri Orlov was sentenced to seven years in a prison camp and five years of internal exile on the "charge" of having taken seriously the Helsinki agreement (signed by the Soviet Union, among 35 countries) and of having defended the rights of man and the citizen in his own country. The ruling of Soviet "justice" in this case succeeded in arousing the contempt of the whole world.

But the decision to condemn was not merely a final violent reaction of tired old men clinging to power; it was the result of political calculations little moved by universal indignation.

The main reason for the verdict was simply to annihilate dissidence in the Soviet Union. The trial of Orlov and his sentence, and those of two Georgian dissidents can mean only that the Soviet Union has embarked on a course of action which it overtly considers insignificant.

Furthermore, Operation Orlov is a clear indication that no "foreign intervention" in Soviet affairs can bring about any effective result.

What the Kremlin is signaling to the West is this: Human rights are our business. The Third Basket of the Helsinki Final Act is a matter for Soviet sovereignty and the only interpretation of the accord that Moscow is willing to consider is the one that Moscow is willing to give it.

That will be an urgent agenda item for the Organization of African Unity at its annual summit meeting next month. There is talk in Paris and at the NATO meeting in Washington of an all-African peacekeeping force designed to discourage foreign intervention. The 20 or so French-speaking states have begun to discuss such a force of their own, but their hope to include France makes the plan suspect in the eyes of English-speaking Africans: they regard it as an obstacle to the creation of a genuine all-African enterprise.

The OAU has not before been notably united. Now it faces its most severe test.

\* \* \*

For the United States, the choice should be clear. Washington should encourage those African countries, like Nigeria, that seek to add muscle to all-African institutions. The more that African states themselves can provide for the security of their continent, the less justification for outside intervention, and the easier the task of pressing Moscow and its allies to withdraw. U.S. interests do not ride on the survival or territorial integrity of any particular African state, but in the resolution of that continent's disputes in a manner that precludes the intervention of outsiders.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

labor unions, just as it did last year when it charged Czechoslovakia with denying its citizens the right to work in their professions.

And in other realms of activity—but all linked to the Soviet obsession against human rights—the Paris Opera has suspended its co-operation with Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, following a complicated plot originating in Soviet theatrical circles: Prof. Andre Lwoff, a Nobel prizewinner in medicine, speaking in the name of 7,000 scientists has urged a boycott of scientific institutions in the Soviet Union which violate the rights of man. A committee recently set up in Paris is calling on scientists throughout the world to boycott the 14th International Congress on Genetics, scheduled to take place in Moscow in August, while several European and U.S. scientific delegations have cancelled their participation in joint undertakings with Soviet colleagues.

Among these are six U.S. nuclear scientists who were to work in the Soviet Union under intergovernmental agreements.

The British government has suspended the signing of a joint sports protocol in Moscow and U.S. Health, Education and Welfare

Secretary Joseph Califano has canceled his trip to Moscow.

At the same time, more persons in the West are calling for an end to the constant regurgitation of the great humanist principles and for a re-evaluation by the democratic governments of the West of the obviously outdated relations between East and West, particularly of its commercial aspects.

### Appeal

The Kremlin may yet change its direction. Orlov has appealed his sentence and other prisoners have

not yet been tried.

"The Orlov case is a trial balloon," declared dissident historian Andrei Amalrik. "The Kremlin is now waiting for the reaction of Western governments. In other words, the verdicts of the coming trials of Ginzburg and [Anatoli] Shcharansky are in your hands."

"Father, you've won the case," one of Orlov's sons cried out as the prisoner was being taken away by the KGB. It is not quite clear as yet who the Orlov case is, but as in the Dreyfus Affair, it is obvious who lost.

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

## Israel: A Crisis of the Spirit

By Anthony Lewis

**J**ERUSALEM—Of all countries on earth, Israel is in many ways the most thrilling to visit. There is a sense of wonder about the place, of challenge met, odds defied. The air is full of ideas.

For someone who has not been here in nearly 10 years, the physical changes are impressive. Trees cover once-hare hills. New museums and housing and university campuses have sprung up. With all the building, only a few ugly high-rise structures mar the beauty of Jerusalem—and people are fighting to prevent more. Even Israel's much-lamented food has improved.

But the psychological state of the country is something else. Israelis of all kinds say it: This is a troubled country today, uncertain, divided, disoriented. And the doubts touch fundamentals. People speak of a crisis of the spirit.

The absorbing issue is territory: the territory occupied by Israeli forces in June 1967. Should Israel withdraw from it, and, if so, to what lines? Should there be Jewish settlements on it, and if so, where?

It is all or part of it necessary for Israel's security? The questions preoccupy politicians and the public alike.

The great victory in the 1967 war, it is now clear, has left Israel with a burden of political and moral choice. Before then most Israelis took the country's existing borders for granted. The security problem was serious but straightforward—no political issue. But since 1967 clarity has become anguished complexity.

At first the occupied lands were seen as bargaining chips, to be traded to the Arabs for peace. Then

character were started, to guard against threats to Israel itself. "But appetite came with the eating," one man said—once settlements were there, people liked the idea of territory. And the Messianic strain in Israeli politics, the revisionist dream of a Greater Israel, flourished.

The Sadat initiative and its disappointing aftermath have confronted Israel with the fact that withdrawal from the occupied territory, or most of it, is the price of peace. Many still want to avoid that reality. Arguments for security are mixed with continuing visions of territory. But even some in Menachem Begin's government know that in the end there must be a choice. And the choice is traumatic.

### Zionism

Something still deeper is involved: I think the nature of Zionism. Do its great qualities, its courage and idealism, depend on the challenge of the frontier? Or can Israel adjust to the end of the physical frontier, as the United States had to, and turn her strength to social and scientific and ethical preoccupation?

From the beginning of the Zionist movement a great question, debated again and again, has been its relationship to the Arab inhabitants of what was Palestine. The occupation of Arab lands, especially the West Bank, has given that old question urgency.

What has happened since 1967 demonstrates a striking historical irony: Zionism created two nationalisms, Israeli and Palestinian. Many Israelis understand that and talk about it. Several said to me that the Palestinians, in their search

for a homeland, "are the true Zionists of today."

Still another cost of failure to move toward normal relations with the Arabs is an increasing and unhappy dependence on the United States. That dependence is totally at odds with the Zionist ideal of Jews standing on their own feet in their own state. Many in Israel fear, and evidently peace is not an emergency." Hutchinson's comment is ridiculous. "The fact is that almost any Rhodesian can get a visa provided that the issuing of it does not offend some sensitive type in the United States."

The Sadat initiative and its disappointing aftermath have confronted Israel with the fact that withdrawal from the occupied territory, or most of it, is the price of peace. Many still want to avoid that reality. Arguments for security are mixed with continuing visions of territory. But even some in Menachem Begin's government know that in the end there must be a choice. And the choice is traumatic.

The question is whether Israel can come to terms—not so much diplomatic as psychological terms—with that reality. It is an urgent question because the present status, with the Israeli army as occupiers, is so corrupting to Israel. Most people here still prefer to dismiss as Arab here all accounts of injustice in the occupation. But some are beginning to see what it may do to the character of Israel just as many were shocked when they realized the destructive impact of the Israeli invasion on civilians in southern Lebanon.

I find the sentiment incomprehensible except as retribution.

Majority rule has been conceded. The problem is a fair election, but terrorism is mounting and the economy declining. Every day of blinding sanctions diminishes the Rhodesian ability to meet the legal and administrative conditions for independence, assuming you have a clear mind on what those conditions shall be."

The wrath is straight out of the Old Testament. "Joshua Nkomo has declined the olive branch. Robert Mugabe wants a bloody Marxist kindergarten. The obsequious you and various American literati have shown toward the Patriotic Front has served only to escalate its demands. It is now seems unlikely that you will give such momentum to freedom. Perhaps you should ratify your servility and put a Cuban on the Rhodesian desk in the Foreign Office. Henry Kissinger had a point last week. The tail is wagging the dog."

That is not a letter Mr. Owen will reply to. What will he say?

## Letters

### Mideast Arms Sales

I am dismayed to see that our administration has once again reconsidered and decided to offer Israel at least 20 additional F-15 jet fighters in return for congressional acceptance of the current Middle East plane sales proposal. The Carter administration has missed an opportunity! What is even more ludicrous is that this is being labeled a compromise. A fairer compromise would have been for the administration to have made it clear to Mr. Begin, in private, prior to any public discussion on the package plane proposal, that it was not in his government's interest to lobby publicly against the Carter proposal and that Carter might be obliged, not only to offer Israel any planes at all, far less additional ones unless it first adhered to the UN resolution and pull its troops out of Lebanon.

Y. MERCIER.

Paris.

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After Prediction of Boom

## U.S. Birth Figures Show Decline in Fertility Rate

By Robert Reinhold

**WASHINGTON.** June 1 (NYT) — Widespread speculation that a new baby boom is in the offing has been undercut by the latest birth figures compiled by the federal government.

Talk of a renewed baby boom began when the fertility rate in 1977 rose for the first time in many years. But birth statistics for the six months ending in February of this year suggest that the rate is sliding down toward the historic low reached in 1976.

While most experts believe that population control is essential, it nevertheless creates difficult problems. In recent years dropping fertility among U.S. women, along with greater longevity, has shifted the average age in the United States increasingly higher.

Declining births have meant grave economic difficulties for schools and colleges unable to find enough students to fill classes and have put the Social Security system — by which new young workers

support the retired — in jeopardy. These problems are expected to get worse when the ranks of those born during the baby boom after World War II start to retire at a time when the relatively small numbers of persons born during the recent "birth dearth" are entering the work force.

## Upturn in Fertility

The upturn in fertility predicted by some demographers seemed at first to be coming true last year when fertility, defined as the number of births for every 1,000 women in the child-bearing age span of 15 to 44, rose to 67.4, up 2 percent over 1976.

This translated into 3,313,000 live births in 1977, up by about 148,000, or 5 percent, over the previous year. When deaths were subtracted, the U.S. population grew by 1.4 million, excluding immigration. This natural increase was due both to the enhanced fertility and to a growth in the number of women in the child-bearing ages. The crude birth rate, the number of births per 1,000 population, was also up in 1977.

But the latest figures suggest that the upward trend may have been only temporary. Each month, from September 1976 to August 1977, the fertility rate increased over the same month in the previous year. But since September of last year it has been dropping, by 1 or 2 percent for the first four months then by more than 6 percent in January. And the rate for February 1978, due to be released soon, is expected to show a drop of nearly 4 percent from February 1977.

## Explosion Kills 6

## In Japan Shipyard

**TOKYO.** June 1 (UPI) — Six workers were killed and 23 injured in an explosion that destroyed a 200-ton fishing vessel under construction, police said yesterday.

Police in Matsue City said that the explosion at the Sakimino Shipbuilding Co. may have been triggered by welding sparks that ignited vapors from paint thinner used on the ship.

## Obituaries

## Thomas H. Procter, 93, U.S. Philosophy Teacher

**WELLESLEY,** Mass., June 1 (AP) — Thomas Hayes Procter, 93, professor emeritus of philosophy at Wellesley College, died Monday at Newton-Wellesley Hospital after a brief illness.

Prof. Procter was an active member of the Wellesley faculty from 1924 to 1952. In 1950, he was cited as a special issue of Life magazine as one of America's great college teachers.

Born in Liverpool, Prof. Procter did his undergraduate work at the University of Manchester, where he

also received his master's degree.

He later studied at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg and came to the United States to earn his doctorate at Harvard in 1916.

He was a specialist in Greek philosophy, social ethics and the philosophy of religion.

## Gen. Jay Wallace Scott

**CENTREVILLE,** Md., June 1 (AP) — Retired Brig. Gen. Jay Wallace Scott, 69, of the Marine Corps died Monday at his estate near here.

## C. N. Griffis

**CHICAGO.** June 1 (UPI) — C.N. Griffis, 89, the dean of English-language journalism on the west coast of South America, died yesterday. He was editor of the Peruvian Times and its predecessor, the West Coast Leader, for 55 years.

## Norman Stark Paul

**WASHINGTON.** June 1 (UPI) — Norman Stark Paul, 59, former undersecretary of the Air Force under the Johnson administration, died of cancer Tuesday in Georgetown University Hospital.

## U.S. Kin Wins Ambulance Suit

**CHICAGO.** June 1 (UPI) — A jury has awarded \$335,000 to the family of a suburban woman who was refused service by an Elk Grove Village ambulance crew because her family had not paid a \$42 annual ambulance fee.

Jean Petree, 36, was eight months pregnant in January 1974 when she went into convulsions caused by a blood clot and died.

Allen Hulett, who was chief of the Elk Grove Fire Department at the time, testified that he did not think the call for convulsions and miscarriage constituted a life-or-death situation.

## Human Cloning Unlikely, U.S. Experts Tell Panel

By Victor Cohn

**WASHINGTON.** June 1 (WP) — Cloning, or making exact biological copies of an adult human being, may be impossible, four leading biologists told a House health subcommittee yesterday.

But astonishing developments, they said, may still be expected from research on cloning.

Scientists could learn to clone valuable beef or dairy cattle in a few years, said Dr. Clement Markert of Yale University, who is working with Colorado State University on such a project.

Within a short time, said Dr. Beatrice Mintz of the Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia, she may be able to produce at will large numbers of mice, who, although not clones, would possess almost any human genetic disease, desired. This would be a huge advance in understanding and learning to treat such diseases since most of them cannot be produced now in animals.

Dr. Markert, Dr. Mintz, Robert Briggs of Indiana University and Robert McKinnell of the University of Minnesota agreed on these and several more points as they were asked to comment on the state of cloning by the subcommittee chairman, Paul Rogers, D-D Fla.

## No Evidence

Scientists, they said, do not yet know how to produce either human or mammalian clones. No one has produced any evidence, they said, that there exists any human clone. And they said that the recent book, "In His Image," by David Rorvik, that maintains this, is fiction.

So far, they reported, the only animals that have been successfully cloned are frogs and some other amphibians, like toads and salamanders. Mr. Briggs and Dr. Thomas King, now at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., produced the first clones — in frogs.

Bug frog cloning, the scientists said, has been accomplished only by starting with cells from a frog

embryo. In thousands of attempts, no one has been able to create a clone from any more mature cell.

In short, they said, there is no known way to create a clone from a child or an adult. "I am now inclined to believe," Mr. Makert said, that the nuclei of adult cells may have lost the biological capacity to function as egg cells, that is, cells from which a new life might spring.

Still, he said, it should be possible to create clones of nonhuman mammals by techniques that would be unacceptable in human beings.

He said that he has already produced many mouse, rabbit and rat embryos that possess the genes of only one parent.

## Strike Expected To Halt Printing Of U.K. Money

**LOUGHTON,** England, June 1 (AP-DJ) — The printing of money in Britain is expected to halt at the end of this week because of a two-week strike by 500 women at the Bank of England's currency-printing facility here.

The women, members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, are examiners who look for flaws in currency before it is distributed. The bank, which employs only women examiners, said that an additional 500 women who are not members of the union stayed on their jobs.

The union wants all employees to be members of the union. The bank refused and dismissed the strikers last Friday for a breach of contract. Bank of England spokesman said.

The printing of money will stop within days, the spokesman said, because the ink used in currency production is controlled by storekeepers belonging to the same union which is refusing to release supplies.



Marthe Keller is Fedora and William Holden is Barry Detwiler in new film by Billy Wilder.

## In the Characteristic Style of Wilder

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**CANNES**

**CANNES,** (IHT) — "Fedora," which had its world premiere following the award ceremonies at the Cannes festival, is Billy Wilder's latest. As Wilder has a formidable reputation, being one of the few Hollywood directors with an unmistakable personal touch, his new film has been impatiently awaited.

"Fedora" is not his best film, but it is his best and most characteristic film in some years.

But the latest figures suggest that the upward trend may have been only temporary. Each month, from September 1976 to August 1977, the fertility rate increased over the same month in the previous year.

But since September of last year it has been dropping, by 1 or 2 percent for the first four months then by more than 6 percent in January.

And the rate for February 1978, due to be released soon, is expected to show a drop of nearly 4 percent from February 1977.

It met with mixed response at Cannes. An American commentator remarked that though it had been solemnly and politely received at its premiere, American audiences would howl at it. Perhaps, like most Wilder films, it is double-edged. Its intent is satirical as it sniggers ironically at its preposterous premise. It is more melodrama than tragedy-comedy, but it bears the imprint of a professional perfectionist. It has individual style and wry humor. In a word, it is authentic Wilder.

The scenario is based on a story from a volume of Thomas Tryon's fiction, "Crowned Heads." A superstar of the screen has miraculously retained her youthful beauty for many decades, a sort of female Dorian Gray. This is a hoax. Some years before, unsuccessful plastic surgery destroyed her famous face and her daughter has replaced her, masquerading before the camera.

There are surface similarities to Wilder's screen classic, "Sunset Boulevard," but "Fedora" recounts the urge for everlasting stardom and not the story of a fallen idol. It suffers midway from what the French term *longueurs*, but there are brilliant flashes throughout as it

maliciously discloses the megalomania that rules the dramatis personae in varying degrees.

From the often elusive Marthe Keller, Wilder has drawn a vaguely poignant portrait of the captive young woman who must impersonate her mother for the rest of her life, and from Hildegard Knef, an impressive, commanding characterization of the real Fedora, a bedeviled, cantankerous widow who, in the Kipling phrase, had been young so long it became a habit. William Holden's sympathetic Fedora go-getter making a last, reckless throw of the dice and serving as commentator-observer lends the proceedings dimension; Jose Ferrer brings some humor and originality to the stock assignment of B-picture evil medico; Frances Sternhagen is appropriately the stern nurse. Michael York and Henry Fonda play themselves. Fonda as delegate of the Motion Picture Academy bearing a belated Oscar to the star, and Arlene Francis is seen on her television reporting on Fedora.

As the Wilder directorial personality combines Viennese coffee-house wit with an astringent dash of tough American cynicism, it is improbable that he views any such rocco folderol with grave respect.

It is merely a springboard for his sardonic revelation of people and circumstances. In the hands of another, one senses, the matter would be ludicrous and trashy.

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are surface similarities to Wilder's screen classic, "Sunset Boulevard," but "Fedora" recounts the urge for everlasting stardom and not the story of a fallen idol. It suffers midway from what the French term *longueurs*, but there are brilliant flashes throughout as it

The production is of the highest quality, with stunning photography of Corfu and other locales by Gerry Fisher and impeccable art direction by Alexander Trauner. "Fedora" is what is now known as an "entertainment" film. Of the Cannes car-

go, it proved the most entertaining.

The most technically dazzling and infectiously amusing of the men is another American ex-Harkness dancer, Dale Talley, who brought Sappington's rather dull Rodin ballet to life with his fast-moving "Athlete," and similarly excelled as a jazzy gay boy in her oddly titled "Weebs."

The most distinguished work in the repertoire, and one which suits the company perfectly, is Alvin Ailey's "The River." This, too, was notable for Dale Talley's solo and his leading of the male "chorus line," and for Zhdra Rodriguez' fast-moving "whirlpool" solo. The music by Duke Ellington, played by full orchestra, came as a relief at the end of an evening which had previously consisted of two piano solos and a poor-quality tape.

The first of the company's two programs is in general to be preferred. "Ariel" is a charming Mozart duet, originally created by John Neumeier for a Shakespeare celebration in Hamburg, when Rodriguez was one of his ballerinas. "Our Waltzes" is Nebraska's tribute to the Jerome Robbins of "Dances at a Gathering," with a piano score by Teresa Carreno that could be described as poor man's Chopin. It may not be original, but it is professional and romantic. Sappington's Rodin evocation goes on much too long, and lacks choreographic interest, but in addition to the "Athlete," there is a striking and effective finale at "The Gates of Hell."

She said that the blame rested with the government, which has failed to establish the state office that, under the 1967 law, was to replace the banded agencies.

"No theater in the East or the West does without an agency — either private or state-run," Miss Scott said. "Without turning to an agency, Italian opera houses would never be able to hire a foreign singer."

Hours after the arrests were announced, Entertainment Minister Carlo Pastoretti told the Senate that recent controls exposed a few cases of seriously defective operations. He also said that he had instructed his aides to refuse approval of any opera house budget showing a deficit.

Police rounded up a total of 29 persons in six cities early Tuesday. They were charged with extortion, corruption and fraud in connection with illegal methods in hiring Italian and foreign singers. Conviction on all counts could draw punishment ranging from seven to 22 years in jail.

Giacchino Lanza Tomasi, 43, the Communist artistic manager of Rome's opera house, was still in bed when an officer and two police men rang the bell at his house. Mario Porcile, 57, the architect of the 25-year-old International Nervi Ballet Festival, was arrested at the Genoa railroad station waiting for a train. Nicola Bonavolonta, artistic manager of the opera house in Cagliari, Sardinia, also known as the island's music boss, was taken away from his office in the city's Conservatory, which he also heads.

They all were taken straight to jail.

## Investigation

The charges stemmed from a two-year-old investigation prompted by a group of singers who accused opera houses of hiring performers through theater agencies despite a 1967 law banning the agencies. The singers gave investigators photocopies of checks they allegedly were forced to pay to the latter agents as the only way to land a contract with an opera house.

In a statement, the Communist Party called for immediate reparations.

## Mexican Group Says

## 1 in 6 Women Raped

**MEXICO CITY.** June 1 (UPI) — One of every six Mexican women has been a rape victim, the president of the National Association to Aid Rape Victims said yesterday.

Maria Urquidi said that many girls between the ages of 6 and 8 are sexually assaulted by members of their families. She said that local courts are not tough enough with men accused of rape and that judges often free defendants in exchange for bribes.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1978

## FINANCE

Page 7

**'Better Chance' for 3% in Year**

### Emminger Sees 4% Growth in 2nd Half

FRANKFURT, June 1 (AP-DJ) — Deutsche Bundesbank president Ottmar Emminger said today that following the "near-stagnation" in the first quarter, West German average 1978 growth now stands a "better chance" of reaching a minimum of 3 percent.

At a press conference after the Central Bank Council meeting, he said second-half growth would likely be somewhat over 4 percent. Due to the effects of bad weather and the metal strike, first-quarter growth was stagnant at the 1977 fourth-quarter level, but was a little more than 1977 first quarter growth, he said.

He added that there are risks with low levels of inflation, especially if

they see any need for further measures to stimulate the economy. Mr. Emminger also said he expects West Germany to post a 1978 inflation rate of under 3 percent.

Late yesterday in a television interview, he said that West Germany's success in attaining a low rate of inflation should not give rise to hopes of further economic stimulation. He termed measures to reduce the country's inflation rate a "partial success," but not yet a "complete success." West Germany's cost-of-living index was up 2.7 percent in May, according to a preliminary report yesterday.

Also, he said, there are risks with low levels of inflation, especially if

that inflation level is the one from which people believe a major expansion can be launched.

Money-supply control in the near future is especially endangered, he said. From strong price inflation overseas which the country is always in danger of importing. He warned that Germany is "very near the border" at which further government spending will endanger capital markets and money supply.

Regarding money supply, Mr. Emminger said the Bundesbank will pay closer attention to meeting its 8-percent annual growth target. In the six months from November to May, the money supply grew 11 percent from a year earlier, he said, adding the nation could "tolerate this" because of special influences, such as intervention to support the dollar.

He said the rate in the past two months has declined sharply from the six-month average, and "it is a possibility we can reach our 8-percent goal this year."

Net foreign assets of the Bundesbank were unchanged at the end of May from the end of December. He said the Bundesbank has sold some dollars on the foreign exchange market in recent weeks, but most of the decline was due to conversion of Deutsche-mark denominated Eurobonds through the Bundesbank.

#### Swap Debt Reduced

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve and U.S. Treasury ran up record short-term "swap" debt with Deutsche Bundesbank early this year in defending the dollar but later reduced the debt somewhat as the currency strengthened, the New York Fed reported late yesterday.

Reviewing foreign-exchange operations during the February-April fiscal quarter in a routine report to Congress, the Fed said swap debt to the West German central bank rose to a new high of \$2,844 million of Deutsche marks at end-March, up from \$1,658 billion at the start of February.

The report said that as the dollar strengthened, however, the United States was able to reduce swap obligations to the Bundesbank by \$2,619 billion at end-April, comprising \$1,708 billion attributable to the Fed and \$911 million on the Treasury's tab. Holmes is executive vice president in charge of the foreign function of the New York Fed and manager of the system open market account.

The report estimated total gross foreign exchange market intervention by all major central banks in the February-April quarter at \$31 billion, up from \$29 billion in the November-January quarter. The bulk of federal reserve intervention during the latest period consisted of sales of \$1,211 billion of Deutsche marks and \$50.1 million of Swiss francs, against sales of \$1,481 billion of marks and \$18.9 billion of Swiss francs in the preceding quarter.

The Fed noted that its interventions in the latest period followed its shift in January to a more "open and forceful intervention approach."

A Fed spokesman said the New York Fed had deepened its cooperation with the Bank of Japan in the last month. Under a new procedure, stemming from conversations between President Carter and Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Fed officials frequently hold telephone conversations with Bank of Japan counterparts to improve coordination.

Mitsubishi Oil's net rose 21.8 percent for the year ended March 31 to 16.5 billion yen from 12.9 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose 4.8 percent to 566.1 billion yen from 539.9 billion yen, the company said.

In other Japanese earnings reports, Honda Motor said net rose 13.9 percent in the year ended Feb. 28 to 27,494 billion yen from 24,142 billion yen in the prior year, a marked contrast to Toyota and Nissan, which reported declines last year. Honda sales rose 18.9 percent to 983.6 billion yen from 828.51 billion yen. Per-share earnings rose to 476 yen from 447 yen.

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Morinaga Milk Industry's net fell 31.1 percent in the year ended March 31 to 380 million yen from 552 million yen a year ago. Sales rose 7.15 percent to 232.1 billion yen from 215.5 billion yen.

Takeda Chemical Industries' net declined 2.7 percent for the year ending March 31 to 7.2 billion yen from 7.4 billion yen a year ago. Sales rose 9.4 percent to 335.1 billion yen from 303.6 billion yen.

Suntomo Heavy Industries dropped 39.6 percent in the March 31 year to 2.9 billion yen from 4.8 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose 9.6 percent to 276.7 billion yen from 250.2 billion yen.

Fuji Photo Film's net fell 21.7 percent for the half ended March 31 to 5.5 billion yen from 7.06 billion yen a year ago. Sales rose 6.7 percent to 137.43 billion yen from 128.84 billion yen.

Mitsui Mining and Smelting posted a 4.59-billion-yen net loss in the year ended March 31 following a 1.74-billion-yen net profit the previous year. Sales dropped 8.6 percent to 188.2 billion yen from 204.4 billion yen.

#### VFW-Fokker Net Drops

DUESSELDORF, June 1 (AP-DJ) — VFW-Fokker, the German-Dutch aircraft maker, posted a loss before taxes of 157.7 million Deutsche marks in 1977, compared with a loss of 4.9 million DM in 1976.

The company said the cost of terminating production of the VFW-614 commercial airliner last year was about 1 billion DM. The West German government absorbed about 600 million DM of that with the remainder shared among VFW-Fokker and its subcontractors.

## BUSINESS

GENEVA, June 1 (AP-DJ) — Common Market negotiators said today that a significant agreement should result from the Geneva trade talks by the June 15 deadline, though they suggested for the first time that the result may not be "complete," implying that an acceptable trade package was possible even if one or more elements could not be agreed upon and had to be left out.

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#### De Beers Cuts Surcharge

London, June 1 (AP-DJ) — De Beers Central Selling Organization said today that the surcharge on stones at its next London sale will be cut to 15 percent. The decision effectively means that the squeeze on the international rough diamond market has relaxed and speculative trading, principally as a currency hedge, has greatly diminished.

The company said the cost of terminating production of the VFW-614 commercial airliner last year was about 1 billion DM. The West German government absorbed about 600 million DM of that with the remainder shared among VFW-Fokker and its subcontractors.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 1

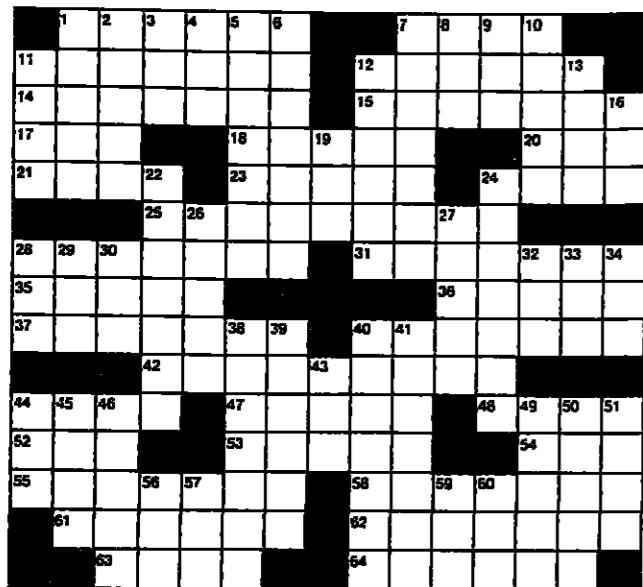
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14% 9% Geko .40 4.4 91 12% 13% 13% 13%+ 1%	40	-11 22 22% 22%+ 1%	36% 24% GenGra 1.20 1.4 57 22% 22%+ 1%	1.4 57 22% 22%+ 1%	-	21% 22% GenPep 1.92 1.2 3 72 8% 8% 8%+ 1%	1.2 3 72 8% 8% 8%+ 1%	-
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14% 9% Geko .40 4.4 91 12% 13% 13% 13%+ 1%	42	-11 22 22% 22%+ 1%	36% 24% GenGra 1.20 1.4 57 22% 22%+ 1%	1.4 57 22% 22%+ 1%	-	21% 22% GenPep 1.92 1.2 3 72 8% 8% 8%+ 1%	1.2 3 72 8% 8% 8%+ 1%	-
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14% 9% Geko .40 4.4 91 12% 13% 13% 13%+ 1%	51	-11 22 22% 22%+ 1%	36% 24% GenGra 1.20 1.4 57 22% 22%+ 1%	1.4 57 22% 22%+ 1%	-	21% 22% GenPep 1.92 1.2 3 72 8% 8% 8%+ 1%	1.2 3 72 8% 8% 8%+ 1%	-
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14% 9% Geko .40 4.4 91 12% 13% 13% 13%+								







## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Giggle  
7 Mets' home  
11 Swiss resort  
12 With hand on hip  
14 One who is a throwback  
15 Endure, as a storm  
17 Haberdasher customer  
18 Scottish squire  
20 Suffix with sculpt or script  
21 Choir voice  
23 Many — has to fall...  
24 — boy!  
25 Vast and hollow  
28 Fastened  
31 Tornado or dust whirl  
35 Small egg  
36 Material for gloves  
37 Entered in the red-ink area  
40 Iron horses  
42 Tarkington novel  
44 Causerie  
47 Mimes  
48 His word for "water" was  
27 Down  
52 Mushy food or talk  
53 Event for a socialite

- 54 Power initials  
55 Owner of a lamp  
58 Granted an extension of  
61 Quaker  
62 Where  
Tipperary is  
63 Pungent taste  
64 With a sudden motion
- DOWN
- 1 Utter  
2 — Begin to Tell You," 1945 song  
3 Hebrew letter  
4 Prefix with cycle  
5 Take away freedom  
6 Piroueted  
7 Street of forgotten men  
8 Stayed out of sight  
9 Scottish uncle  
10 Somewhere close by  
11 Role in "Lost Horizon"  
12 Adjective for a knave  
13 Word not on towels  
16 Export from Malawi  
18 Comparative ending
- 56 Occupation for C. Wright  
24 Bringing forth  
26 Sharp mountain spur  
27 Word that became "whisky"  
28 Do lawn work  
29 Second person  
30 Newcomer in a pride  
32 Sock size  
33 Large Nigerian town  
34 In media —  
35 What artful dodgers are good at  
39 Rely (on)  
40 Ancient land now part of Italy  
41 Ranchers' foes  
43 Neighbor of S.D.  
44 Figures expert  
45 Semi or demi  
46 Separate  
48 In conflict  
50 Happening  
51 Cheryl of TV  
56 Prefix with gram or meter  
57 Between Unter and Linden  
58 Make a clear profit  
60 Character in "Charley's Aunt"

## WEATHER

	C	F	M	E
ALGARVE	21 70	Fair	MADRID	23 73
AMSTERDAM	27 79	Fair	MIAMI	30 84
ANKARA	19 66	Cloudy	MILAN	24 75
ATHENS	23 73	Cloudy	MONTREAL	28 87
BEIRUT	23 73	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18 64
BELGRADE	25 75	Fair	MUNICH	22 79
BERLIN	25 75	Fair	NEW YORK	29 84
BRUSSELS	27 79	Fair	NICE	22 72
BUCHAREST	24 75	Showers	OSLO	25 77
CAPADEST	20 79	Fair	PARIS	24 75
COPACABANA	27 79	Fair	PERU	24 75
COSTA DEL SOL	21 70	Mist	ROME	22 72
DUBLIN	18 64	Mist	SOFIA	26 46
EDINBURGH	14 57	Mist	STOCKHOLM	26 79
FLORENCE	24 75	Showers	TEHRAN	30 84
FRANKFURT	27 79	Fair	TEL AVIV	25 77
GENEVA	21 70	Fair	TOKYO	25 77
HELSINKI	23 73	Fair	VIENNA	24 75
ISTANBUL	21 70	Cloudy	WARSAW	24 75
LAS PALMAS	22 72	Fair	WASHINGTON	27 81
LISBON	22 72	Fair	ZURICH	21 70
LONDON	26 79	Fair		
LOS ANGELES	25 77	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

June 1, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Rated with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the I.M.: (—) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (a) annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co. Ltd:

(d) Bonds... SF 764.20 (i) Alexander Fund... SF 698.00 (n) Trust Fund, P.R. K.E.I.F... SF 712.00 (o) Bond Fund... SF 712.00 (p) Bonds... Issue Pr... SF 712.00

BANQUE VON ERNST &amp; CIE:

(d) CSF Fund... SF 616.47 (i) Capital Rentinvest... SF 4.02 (n) Credit Fund... SF 7.99 (o) Credit Fund... SF 7.99 (p) Bonds... SF 10.14

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (C.I.) Ltd.:

(d) Universal Diversified Fund... SF 1.90 (i) Convertible Int'l. Corp... SF 1.90 (n) Convertible Int'l. Corp... SF 1.90 (o) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y. SF 1.90 (p) Bonds... SF 1.90

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

(d) Capital Int'l. Fund... SF 16.84 (i) Capital Int'l. Fund... SF 16.84 (n) Capital Int'l. Fund... SF 16.84 (o) Drivrus Fund Int'l... SF 15.34

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses... SF 276.25 (i) Bonds... SF 414.65 (n) Convertible Capital S.A. SF 226.09

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Centro... DM 20.40 (i) Int'l. Rentinvest... DM 71.00 (n) Int'l. Dollar Fund... SF 7.02

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets... SF 25.12 (i) Fidelity Dir. Inv. Tr. SF 20.45 (n) Fidelity Int'l. Fund... SF 23.25 (o) Fidelity Pacific Fund... SF 43.00 (p) Fidelity World Fd... SF 47.17

G.T. BERMAUD ALIMITED:

(d) G.T. Bermaud Alimit... SF 51.06 (i) G.T. Bermaud Alimit... SF 51.06 (n) G.T. Bermaud Alimit... SF 51.06

JARDINE FLEMING:

(d) Jardine Fund... SF 1.72 (i) Jardine Japan Fund... SF 10.10 (n) Jardine S.E. Asia... SF 13.40

LLOYD'S INT'L MGT PO Box 179 GENVA 11

(d) Lloyd's Int'l Growth... SF 536.00 (i) Lloyd's Int'l Income... SF 311.43

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Inc.:

(d) U.S. Dollar Fund... SF 55.65 (i) Sterling Fund... SF 224.65 (n) Some (N.A.V.)... SF 13.52

SOFID GROUP GENEVA

(d) Sofid Group R Esti... SF 154.00 (i) Sofid Group R Esti... SF 141.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:

(d) Americo-Vol... SF 340.00 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (o) Sofid Fund... SF 15.21

Int'l. Invester...

(d) Int'l. Invester... SF 51.56 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

Swissvader New Ser...

(d) Swissvader New Ser... SF 225.25 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

U.S. Invester Fund...

(d) U.S. Invester Fund... SF 23.25 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) Amerca U.S. Sh... SF 12.00 (i) Bond Invest... SF 12.00 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (o) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

Euro! Europe Sh...

(d) Euro! Europe Sh... SF 19.25 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

Globinvest...

(d) Globinvest... SF 22.50 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

Pacific Invest...

(d) Pacific Invest... SF 12.00 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

Sofid South Afr. Sh...

(d) Sofid South Afr. Sh... SF 120.00 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

Sims Swiss R Esti...

(d) Sims Swiss R Esti... SF 180.00 (i) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19 (n) Sofid Fund... SF 10.19

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:

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## Angels Give White Sox 10 Runs in Rout

**C**HICAGO, June 1 (UPI) — The white Sox laughed their way to a 2-2 victory over the California Angels for their sixth straight victory at night, and the fact that 10 of their runs were unearned did not bother any chuckles.

"It was fun," said shortstop Don Essinger. "I don't think I've ever been on a team that scored 11 runs one inning. Jorge Orta, who has seven home runs, said, 'They are throwing every kind of pitch for me, and I was just looking for it.'

Steve Stone, 1-3, pitched a strong six-hitter for his first complete game of the year. "I knew I couldn't break Ken Forsch's record," he said, referring to 27 wins without a complete game.

The White Sox mingled eight hits with three Angel errors in the fifth inning and three runs scored on throwing errors by pitchers Don Aase, 2-3, the loser, and Tom Griffin. Bobby Grich dropped the ball on a force play at second to keep the inning alive.

"What can I do?" Angels manager Dave Garcia asked. "I can't make the throw from the pitcher to first base and I can't catch the ball at second base. I don't know what I can do. What we've got to do is forget it."

Blue Jays 6, Red Sox 2

At Boston, Otto Velez and John Mayberry's back-to-back doubles were the big blows in a six-run first inning that snapped Toronto's five-game losing streak and Boston's eight-game winning streak. Jim

Clancy, 4-4, got the victory with relief help from Tom Murphy. Toronto sent 11 batters to the plate in the first to chase Boston starter Bill Lee, 7-2. Doubles from Bob Balor, Lee and Mayberry, a single by Rick Bosetti and four walks accounted for the Jays' runs.

Orioles 3, Yankees 2

At New York, Ed Figueroa threw two wild pitches in the fifth inning, enabling Rick Dempsey to score from second base as Baltimore defeated New York. Dempsey reached base on an error by Graig Nettles and stole second. Ken Singleton produced the other two runs on a fourth-inning homer, giving Mike Flanagan his sixth victory in 10 decisions. The Yanks scored in the second on a two-run

double by Paul Blair. Figueroa is 5-3.

Tigers 3, Brewers 0

At Detroit, Milt Wilcox tossed his second shutout of the season, an eight-hitter, and Aurelio Rodriguez collected a homer, a single and two RBIs to lead Detroit past Milwaukee. Wilcox won his fourth game in six decisions, striking out nine and walking one. Rodriguez' homer, his fourth, came in the second inning off loser Bill Travers, 1-2.

Royals 8, Mariners 3

At Kansas City, Frank White and Amos Otis hit back-to-back homers in the fifth inning as Kansas City's Paul Splittorff increased his record to 6-4. Pete LaCock doubled his first two times at bat to account for the Royals' first two runs. Glenn Abbott, 1-4, took the loss. The Royals capitalized on three stolen bases to score four times in the seventh with White, Clint Hurdle, Hal McRae and George Brett knocking in runs.

Posey 9, Cubs 1

In the National League, at Montreal, Ellis Valentine, who was thrown out of the game in the fifth inning for starting a brawl that cleared both benches, hit a three-run homer and Rudy May tossed a five-hitter to lead Montreal to a 9-1 victory over Chicago. The Cubs' third consecutive defeat. In the fifth inning, with Perez on first, Valentine walked. But before going to first, he had words with Cubs catcher Dave Rader. Valentine jumped Rader and wrestled him to the ground before both benches emptied. Plate umpire Doug Harvey threw Valentine out of the game and he was replaced on first by pinch-runner Sam Mejia.

Astros 1, Giants 0

At Houston, Jesus Alou's one-out sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth gave Mark Lemongello, 5-3, the shutout victory, ending San Francisco's three-game winning streak and Houston's four-game slide. With one out in the ninth, Jimmy Sexton walked and Enos Cabell singled off loser Vida Blue, 6-3. Randy Moffit came on and intentionally walked Bob Watson to load the bases for Alou.

Pirates 2, Phillies 1

At Philadelphia, Pittsburgh scored two runs in the first inning on an error and a balk by Randy Lerner, 5-3. Philadelphia also scored on an error. John Candelaria, 5-6, Grant Jackson and Kent Tekulve combined on a six-hitter. The loss left the Phillies 1½ games behind Chicago in the NL East.

Reds 10, Braves 4

At Atlanta, Peter Rose and George Foster hit homers in a run-up third inning to help Tom Seaver raise his record to 5-4. Seaver, who gave up all four Atlanta runs in the third inning, struck out eight in eight innings. Mike Lum added a Cincinnati home run in the ninth. Biff Pocoroba homered for Atlanta.

Cardinals 5, Mets 4

At New York, Mike Tyson broke a 3-3 tie with a sixth-inning sacrifice fly and Lou Brock followed with a run-scoring single to send Bob Forsch to his seventh victory. Buddy Schulz picked up his first save of the year. Willie Montanez drove in two runs for New York, which dropped three straight to St. Louis.

Padres 3, Dodgers 1

At Los Angeles, Darrel Thomas knocked in two San Diego runs and scored the other. Doug Rau, 5-2, was tagged with the loss while Bob Shirley raised his record to 3-3. Reiever Roulie Fingers recorded his 11th save for San Diego.

Nets, Islanders Are Reported to Owe \$22 Million

NEW YORK, June 1 (UPI) — Toy Boe's troubles continue to mount.

Boe, the principal owner of the National Basketball Association's New Jersey Nets and the National Hockey League's New York Islanders, apparently faces the loss of both franchises because of debts totaling almost \$22 million.

According to a story in today's New York Daily News, Boe has used up \$14 million in debts with the Islanders while the Nets owe \$8 million. The total is said to be \$21,473,000.

Boe has recently been sued by one of his partners in the Islander operation — Thomas Thornton — or allegedly filtering funds from the Islanders to the Nets, who moved from Long Island to Piscataway, N.J., before this season. Boe hopes to eventually move his basketball team to the Meadowlands Arena in New Jersey, which is to be completed in about two years.

Thornton sought unsuccessfully to have Boe ruled in contempt of court yesterday.

The Nets' debt is largely the result of an indemnity incurred when making the move from the Ameri-

can Basketball Association to the NBA. The Nets owe the New York Knicks \$7.2 million for infringement on their territorial rights. They still owe the NBA \$200,000 for admission and \$100,000 in miscellaneous fees. Another \$77,000 is owed to Rutgers University, where the Nets played last season.

There has been speculation concerning the debt to the Knicks. One rumor had Ned coach Kevin Loughrey coming to the Knicks in partial payment of the debt. Another rumor making the rounds recently — and this one is a bit more realistic — calls for the two teams to swap draft selections in the first round of the NBA draft to be held next Friday in New York.

If that swap takes place, the Knicks will get the fourth selection in the first round and the Nets will pick the ninth.

The Islander debts are quite varied and may be the result of Boe's shuffling of funds to keep the Nets alive. The Nets have not drawn well the past few years while the Islanders' attendance has been high. Yet, the Islander debts are far more extensive.

Boe owes the New York Rangers

\$3.2 million for the territorial indemnity, the NHL's other older teams \$4.1 million for the Islanders' original admission, Long Island Cablevision \$4.1 million for a breach of contract suit and Chemical Bank \$2.5 million.

The total debt is a conservative figure, according to the News.

## Wednesday's Line Scores

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Chicago	Baltimore	St. Louis	Atlanta	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	New York	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Seattle	Montreal	San Diego	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Chicago	St. Louis	Atlanta	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	New York	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Seattle	Montreal	San Diego	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Chicago	St. Louis	Atlanta	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	New York	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Seattle	Montreal	San Diego	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Chicago	St. Louis	Atlanta	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	New York	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Seattle	Montreal	San Diego	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Chicago	St. Louis	Atlanta	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	New York	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Seattle	Montreal	San Diego	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Chicago	St. Louis	Atlanta	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	New York	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Seattle	Montreal	San Diego	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Chicago	St. 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**Observer****Chump of Sigma Chi**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — For a long time I made commencement speeches. It started with high schools. One had sons, daughters. They went to high school, alas, Hawk-eyed principals desperate for someone — anyone — to harangue their steamy produce spotted me for an easy mark.

How could one resist making sons and daughters proud by a display of public prattling before their assembled schoolmates? More cunning parents resisted it easily. Wiser parents. Parents with no instinct for self-humiliation. Not me. I was easily dragged. "Go forth, youth of America —." The snickering, I assumed, came from the soreheads, from the types awaiting Juvenile Court action for trafficking in hashish.

Word passed on the principals' grapevine. I was in great demand. "Go forth and light the light of wisdom, youth of America —" I was hooked. A certain college, whose scheduled Demosthenes had seen the light in the nick of time and fled to Samoa, sought me in desperation as a replacement.

It was irresistible. The academic robes, the academic procession, the academic drinking on commencement eve with the academic professors, the academic hangover next morning, the glorious June sunshine filtering through the academic elms — all were immensely satisfying. The young whom I had sent forth four years earlier from high school now sat sprawled before me like a sea of Supreme Court Justices, and I sent them forth again.

"Go forth, youth of America —" They were surlier now. As the 1960s crumbled into the 1970s, they were no longer agreeable about going forth. They were of a mind to stay behind and ignite the physics lab or blow up the commencement podium.

This was the period in which I began receiving honorary degrees. Any sensible person would have re-examined his position as soon as the first honorary degree was offered, but we are talking now about a fevered brain.



Baker

In this period, colleges far and wide desperately sought schlemiels who might keep the restless young amused by accepting their honorary degrees between the Nobelists in physics (nuclear, bad) and the politician who refused to support the Viet Cong.

There has never been such a shower of honorary degrees upon life's tools. We would meet changing planes at O'Hare Airport and trade notes on honorary-degree conditions around the country and marvel that inconsequentiality was at last receiving its due.

I was oblivious to the reality at that time, of course, and so when a college of splendid reputation in upscale New York asked me to make the commencement address and accept an honorary degree, I went. On the platform that day sat an unexpected last-minute guest, Ezra Pound, Mentor to T.S. Eliot, companion to Ernest Hemingway, poet extraordinary, a giant of 20th-century letters. Ezra Pound. I was at last receiving a commendation speech at Ezra Pound.

I did it. "Go forth, Ezra Pound —." Ezra Pound sat through the whole thing. It may have been the most absurd moment in the history of commencements. I wanted to apologize but Pound had a vow of silence and no conversation was possible, though I looked him in the eyes and thought they were saying "Go forth — and follow my example."

At the moment I took a vow never to let another commencement speech pass my lips. I would have sworn, also, never to let another honorary degree fall upon me, but it wasn't necessary. The offers stopped coming in shortly afterward, when the young had a change of heart and made peace with society. It was a happy development, not only because it meant that sanity was making a strong comeback, but also because it prevented me from beating Herbert Hoover's record for honorary degrees.

Hoover, who got 89, received more than anybody else the Guinness Book of World Records has been able to discover. If he had my experience afterward, this means he was plagued regularly by 89 colleagues to contribute to their building funds.

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